



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajsshr>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

FROM THE HISTORY OF PEOPLES TRANSFERRED TO FERGANA REGION (IN THE CASE OF 1937-1945)

Submission Date: January 20, 2023, **Accepted Date:** January 25, 2023,

Published Date: January 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume03Issue01-02>

Tadjiboyeva Gulshanoy Akhliddinovna

Second Year Graduate Master, Department Of History Of Uzbekistan, Andijan State University

ABSTRACT

It is known from history that displacement ("forcible displacement", "exile") is a policy applied by the state against peoples and certain groups of the population. In the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, more than 60 national groups of the population of the former USSR were resettled, including more than 15 peoples and nations were forcibly relocated from their places of residence to other regions of the country. The transplants were carried out from almost all regions of the country, mainly in Siberia, Central Asia and the Northern regions of Russia. Many nations were forcibly displaced and resettled in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

In 1944, Tatars, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Karachais from the North Caucasus, Meskhetia Turks, Kurds, Hamshals and other peoples were moved from Georgia.

INTRODUCTION

According to archive data, 16,307 Korean families (74,500 people) were moved to Uzbekistan from the Far East in October-November 1937. Koreans are free citizens and are not included in the calculation of specially displaced people. In 1944, Tatars, Greeks,

Armenians, Bulgarians, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Karachais from the North Caucasus, Meskhetia Turks, Kurds, Hamshals and other peoples were moved from Georgia. According to the data until July 1, 1950, the number of specially displaced people in the Uzbek SSR

was 184,122 , they were placed in the regions and districts of the republic. The number and structure of displaced persons in Fergana region was examined and the following information was revealed.

Until November 15, 1938, 1130 Korean farms were placed in 64 collective farms in Fergana region . According to the All-Union census of 1939, the number of Koreans in Fergana region was 10,572.

Until June 6, 1944, 16,175 people (3,958 families) displaced from Crimea were settled in the region, of which 2,594 were men, 5,406 were women, and 8,175 were children under 16 years of age . They are placed in 13 districts of the region. A number of decisions were made by the union and republican governments on providing food, housing and work to specially displaced people, providing them with medical assistance, housing, and regulating their legal status. In particular, on May 16, 1944, the order of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR "On the establishment of special NKVD command posts in Uzbekistan" was issued in connection with the resettlement of Crimean Tatars. This situation was strengthened on January 8, 1945 with the adoption of

the "Regulation on Special Commands of the NKVD". Only in the city of Fergana and the districts of the region, 33 special command offices were established, and the rights of the displaced persons were regulated through these command offices. The specially displaced persons were attached to the enterprises and institutions belonging to the Ministries of Food, Light Industry, Local Industry, Power Stations, Oil Industry, Chemical Industry, Construction Materials, Health, Education, Cotton, as well as collective farms and state farms in Fergana region. provided with In particular, the 92nd special commandant's office was established at the textile plant in Fergana, where 1886 Crimean Tatars and 2 people from the North Caucasus were stationed.

According to the data until December 25, 1951, the number of specially displaced people in Fergana region was 28,538, including 7,818 men, 11,356 women, and 9,364 children under the age of 16 . The following table shows the number and national composition of special displaced persons placed in Fergana region until January 1, 1953 :

№	Republic, region names	Names and contents of special transfers	Actual number (per person)	Besides		Total accounts (per person)
				Arrested	Wanted	
1	Uzbek SSR, Fergana region	Total:	29291	487	8	29786
	Including:	The Vlasovs	5	–	–	5
		From Crimea	21050	–	–	21050
	Of these:	Tatars	16468	–	–	16468
		Greeks	3945	–	–	3945
		Armenians	111	–	–	111
		Bulgarians	20	–	–	20
		Others	840	–	–	840
		From Georgia	7334	–	–	7334
	Of these:	Turks	4471	–	–	4471
		Others	2863	–	–	2863
		Germans	1382	–	–	1382
	Of these:	Local	275	–	–	275
		Displaced	389	–	–	389
		Those involved in mobilization	502	–	–	502
		Repatriates	216	–	–	216
		From the North Caucasus	15	–	–	15
	Of these:	Chechens	1	–	–	1
		Ingush	14	–	–	14

It can be concluded that the given information clarifies the number and national composition of the peoples who were resettled in Fergana region in 1937-1945. In addition, new information found in the archives of Russia and our Republic reveals the social, economic and legal situation of these peoples in the first years after they were transferred to Uzbekistan. Summarizing archival data, comparing and analyzing them with other empirical data can provide a more comprehensive explanation of the problem under study.

REFERENCES

1. The tragedy of the Central Asian village: collectivization, dispossession, exile 1929-1955. Documents and materials. Volume 2. / Comp. R.T. Shamsutdinov, B.M. Rasulov; Ed. YES. Alimova. - Tashkent: Shark, 2006.
2. Deportation of the peoples of the USSR (1930-1950s). 1 part. Documentary sources of the TSGAOR of the highest authorities and state administration bodies of the USSR. Materials for the series. "Peoples and Cultures". Issue 12. - M., 1992. - P.168.
3. Kim P. G. Koreans of the Republic of Uzbekistan: history and modernity. - T., 1993. - P.170.
4. The tragedy of the Central Asian village: collectivization, dispossession, exile 1929-1955. Documents and materials. Volume 2. / Comp. R.T. Shamsutdinov, B.M. Rasulov; Ed. YES. Alimova. - Tashkent: Shark, 2006.
5. The tragedy of the Central Asian village: collectivization, dispossession, exile 1929-1955. Documents and materials. Volume 2. / Comp. R.T. Shamsutdinov, B.M. Rasulov; Ed. YES. Alimova. - Tashkent: Shark, 2006.
6. Look at: Zemskov V.N. Special settlers in the USSR, 1930–1960. – M.: Nauka, 2005. – P.223.